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NEW BOOKS

BONNEVAY, L. *Les habitations à bon marché*. (Paris: Dunod & Pinat. 1912. Pp. 310. 3.50 m.)

BREIG, A. C. *Papal program of social reform*. (Milwaukee, Wis.: Diedrich-Schaefer. 1913. Pp. 70. 25c.)

COLLINS, E. A. *Leasehold enfranchisement. The case for and against a practical scheme*. (London: King. 1913. Pp. 117. 2s. 6d.)

CLOPPER, E. N. *Child labor in city streets*. (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. vii, 280. \$1.25.)

This volume contains many important facts about that phase of child labor which is performed in the midst of great publicity but about which very little accurate study has been made. The author discusses the extent, effects, and remedies for the more common kinds of street work of children—messenger service, newspaper selling, boot blacking, delivery service, market work, and peddling. Long hours, bad moral surroundings, and lack of opportunity for promotion characterize practically all these industries. It is "blind alley" labor. The suggestion is made that in many cases, particularly newspaper selling and the messenger service, certain classes of adults could perform the work acceptably. Both England and Germany have enacted more restrictive legislation in connection with this class of labor than has either the United States or France. The book presents briefly and in a popular manner the claims of this hitherto almost neglected phase of child labor.

JAMES M. MOTLEY.

DEALEY, J. Q. *The family in its sociological aspects*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1912. Pp. 137. 75c.)

A very much simplified resumé of the history of the family, the evolution of state and church control over matrimonial institutions, and the ethical questions involved in the present economic and democratic influences which are putting the family through a process of reorganization. The point of view is that of evolutionary ethics, social utilitarianism, and rational liberalism. The book is written in a conventional style which deprives it of challenging, suggestive interest, but this defect will probably not be noticed by the type of general reader the author is evidently addressing. There is a place for more books with this design—to appeal to the general, relatively uninformed reader, in a simple but rational and relatively scientific discussion of the social and ethical aspects of many institutions, some of which have too long been considered above scientific investigation.

A. B. WOLFE.

DUFFY, F. *Industrial education and the labor unions*. (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. 1913. Pp. 14. 10c.)

FISCHER, A. *Grundriss der sozialen hygiene, für mediziner, national-ökonomien, verwaltungsbeamte und sozialreformer*. (Berlin: Springer. 1913. Pp. viii, 448, illus. 14 m.)

- HAYES, C. H. *British social politics; materials illustrating contemporary state action for the solution of social problems.* (Boston: Ginn. 1913. Pp. xi, 580. \$1.75.)
- HOWE, F. C. *European cities at work.* (New York: Scribner. 1913.)
Treats of town-planning and city-building; socializing the means of transit; housing the people; the possibility of taxation as an agency for social welfare; municipal ownership; caring for the working people; and other activities which have been worked out during recent years.
- HOWERTH, I. W. *Work and life; a study of the social problems of today.* (New York: Sturgis & Walton. 1913. Pp. 278. \$1.50.)
Social legislation backed by enlightened public opinion must so control our economic institutions that the benefits may be more justly shared by all the members of society.
- KNEELAND, G. J. *Commercialized prostitution in New York City.* Publications of the Bureau of Social Hygiene. (New York: Century Co. 1913. Pp. 334. \$1.30.)
- LEDERER, E. *Jahrbuch der sozialen Bewegung in Deutschland und Oesterreich 1912.* (Tübingen: Mohr. 1913. 4 m.)
- MOTLEY, J. M. *Housing rehabilitation.* (New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 1913. Pp. 63.)
A reprint of part IV of San Francisco relief survey.
- NAVILLE, E. A. *Les maisons insalubres.* (Geneva: P. Richter. 1913.)
- RAUHE, C. *Die unehelichen Geburten als Sozialphänomen. Ein Beitrag zur Bevölkerungsstatistik Preussens.* Statistische und nationalökonomische Abhandlungen, 8. (Munich: Reinhardt. 1912. Pp. 94. 4 m.)
- ROWNTREE, B. S. *How the labourer lives.* (London: Nelson. 1913.)
- SIMS, N. L. *A Hoosier village.* (New York: Longmans. 1912. Pp. 181. \$1.50.)
- TESTAFERRATA, G. O. M. *La questione delle classi medie.* (Florence: Libr. Ed. Fiorentina. 1912. Pp. viii, 220. 4.50 fr.)
- DE VUYST, P. *Woman's place in rural economy.* Translated from the French. (London: Blackie. 1913. 3s. 6d.)
- WALLACE, A. R. *Social environment and moral progress.* (New York: Cassell & Co. 1913. Pp. viii, 163.)
- WARD, E. J. *The social center.* (New York: D. Appleton. 1913. Pp. x, 359. \$1.50.)
- *Report of proceedings. The second quadrennial council of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.* (New York: National Offices, 215 Fourth Ave. 1913. Pp. 140.)
- *Proceedings of the national conference of charities and correction at the thirty-ninth annual session.* (Fort Wayne, Ind.: Fort Wayne Printing Co. 1912. Pp. 644.)

Rapport du conseil supérieur des habitations à bon marché. (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1913. Pp. 91. 1 fr.)

Verschiebungen im Mietaufwand für grossere Wohnungen 1905-10. Beiträge zur Statistik der Stadt Mannheim, No. 29. (Mannheim: Franz Eyer. 1912. Pp. 64.)

Insurance and Pensions

Medical Benefit in Germany and Denmark. By I. G. GIBBON.
(New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1913. Pp. xv, 296. \$2.00.)

Mr. Gibbon's book is of a new kind. It is not written to argue the general desirability of a system of sickness insurance, nor is it merely a description or laudation of existing systems. Assuming that some sort of insurance is in question, it asks, "What sort is best?" Germany's three decades of experience with compulsory insurance, and Denmark's two decades with voluntary, supply the main basis of the book's argument. The contrast is often great. Mr. Gibbon studies it first in the provisions of the law, then in the actual working of the law, and finally he states his inferences in the form of propositions. In this procedure much must depend on the study of experience. We cannot always be sure that this study is really ample. "The doctors prefer," we are told, this or that. How generally they so prefer we may not be told; references are often essentially illustrative. A series of appendices meet a part of these *lacunae*; for the rest we recall that German and Danish experts have read the manuscript and we like the general tone of frankness and thoroughness which the book has.

Chapters deal with the choice and remuneration of medical practitioners, the control of the medical service, medical and surgical requirements, and with institutional benefit and related matters. Insurance questions not closely associated with medical benefit are by intention omitted. Upon medical benefit, however, Mr. Gibbon's conclusions are explicit. That societies (or their federations) should deal directly with doctors (or their associations) he recommends. There should be free choice of doctor. Higher rates of remuneration for doctors will probably be necessary—continuing a movement already under way—to make up for their more exclusive concern with the working classes. Payments should be in the form of capitation fees. Detailed control of doctors should be through their own organizations. Their